Historical Significance Evaluation

of the

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Fire Lookout Stations

CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

A total of 74 CDF&FP fire lookout stations have been rated. One additional lookout has been included that presently is under the administration of the California Department of Fish and Game. Two "fire control stations with lookout" have also been analyzed. The cumulative point total for these 77 properties is 1063, giving an average of 13.8. Because the Forest Service collection provided a large enough population base to determine fairly accurate relative historic significance valuations, those results were cross referenced to the findings of the CDF&FP lookout system analysis in order to determine appropriate parameters for property eligibility.

Thus, the finding has been made that fire lookout stations scoring 17 points or higher are prime candidates for nomination to the National Register. Those stations scoring 15 or 16 points are identified as falling into the "gray area," necessitating special consideration on a case-by-case basis when adverse impacts are proposed. However, all of California's fire lookout stations have intrinsic historic value and, because the rating system is based upon factors that remain influx, property status must be kept current. In particular, the elements of attrition (of common design types), restoration (of seriously compromised sites/structures), and/or maturation (age of facility) will constantly be changing. Of the 77 CDF&FP lookouts, 17 stations scored 17 or more points. 10 lookouts fall into the gray area. The remaining 50 stations are below the 15 point cut-off. The highest individual score is 29 and the lowest is -2.

To facilitate reviewing these findings, a brief recap of design type population figures is included. Some statistical adjustments have been made since the appearance of the survey report: "Fixed Point Fire Detection: The Lookouts". That report, issued in 1986, is the basis for the contextual understanding of fire detection history in California. The statistical changes reflected in the current report represent both the attrition of lookouts since 1986 and a better understanding of certain design types exclusive to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection system.

The evaluation methodology proposed in the 1986 survey was altered and refined before implementing the historical significance analysis of the Forest Service lookouts in 1987. The 1987 report, "Fire Lookouts of California: Historic Significance Evaluation", established the criterion that was used in reviewing the CDF&FP fire lookout system.

In determining historical significance, certain premises have been adopted. First, specific scoring for building condition is not done. (Lookout condition is a function of facility management and not cultural resource significance.) Second, scoring is geared toward accentuating age, association and rarity. Loss of integrity

to the building and/or to the site counters the age, association and rarity ratings. (Many CDF lookouts are suffering from site and/or structural integrity losses.) The scoring system allows for approximately 45 as the maximum possible point total. A weakness in the scoring system is that it tends to favor taller towers. It also penalizes common design types by as much as 10 points. In regard to this second point, it is imperative that lookout population figures be adjusted each time a demolition or relocation takes place to insure that a "common" design type does not fall into "extinction".

The optimum goal of this report is to identify the best lookouts overall and the best representatives of a given structure type. Presented below are the revised population figures for selected building types.

Observation Only

Aermotor Company towers by CDF Region

Height	R1	R2	R3	R4	Total
30 - 35'	1	0	0	1	2
45'	1	0	0	0	1
60'	1	4	0	4	9
83 - 92'	1	1	0	0	2
100'	0	0	0	1	1
Total:	4	5	0	6	15

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Live-in Observatory/Tower by CDF Region

Type	R1	R2	R3	R4	Total
K,X-B (20')	0	1	0	0	1
L-1 (1-story)	0	1	0	1	2
L-1 (2-story)	0	1	0	0	1
L-4 (20' H-B)	0	1	0	1	2
BETT (1-story)	1	0	0	1	2
L-6 (BETT 30')	1	0	0	3	4
L-7 (BETT 20')	2	0	1	1	4
L-8 (K-B 30')	0	3	0	1	4
L-9 (K-B 13')	1	0	0	0	1
L-1600 (K-B 20')	0	1	0	0	1
350 (K-B 6')	0	1	0	0	1
809RA (10')	0	0	0	1	0
809R (20')	2	0	0	4	6
809R (30')	6	0	1	2	9
X-B (45')	1	0	0	0	1
X-B (52')	1	0	0	0	1
1032 (30')	0	1	0	0	1
NEWF (1-story)	0	0	1	0	1
CONC (1-story)	0	0	0	1	1
665 et al	0	5	0	0	5
1558 et al	0	3	0	0	3
1548 et al (29')	0	3	0	0	3
1817 (41')	0	0	0	1	1
Totals:	15	21	3	17	56

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The above figures account for 71 of the 77 properties reviewed. The other six sites include 1 (one) observation-only lookout (Likely Mountain), 1 (one) live-in ground observatory (i.e. no tower) (Paradise Craggy), and 4 (four) cupola styled buildings. Presented next are population figures as they pertain to certain tower types, and the resultant significance evaluation rating (score).

Aermotor Company towers.

Site	Height	House	Garage	Rarity	Score
Mount Oso	30'	trailer	"J"?	1	9
Rushing Mountain	35'	BC-2	"J"	1	21
Pratt Mountain	45'	BC-2	Yes	1	16
Banner Mountain	60'	Yes	Yes	9	12
Bear Mountain	60'	BC-2	"J"	9	13
Bloomer Hill	60'	660	No	9	11
Blue Ridge	60'	Yes	Yes	9	13
Howell Mountain	60'	BC-1?	"J"?	9	15
Mount Bielawski	60'	Yes	No	9	9
Mount Zion	60'	BC-2	"J"	9	13
Oregon Peak	60'	BC-1	"J"	9	13
Sierra Vista	60'	Yes	Yes	9	14
Oak Ridge	83'	BC-1?	No	2	16
Platte Mountain	92'	BC-2	No	2	12
Mount Danaher	100'	No	No	1	16

Total points awarded: 203

Average = 13.5

A few notes are in order about these structures. First, working plans have not been located for the BC-1, BC-2 or "J" buildings. However, BC-2 buildings have been identified through other means thus assuring proper identification of this type. The identity of the BC-1 residence is not so certain. The identity of "J" buildings

(garages) is fairly certain but floor plan variations of these ECW buildings have been recorded. All CDF&FP Aermotor Company towers have had their cabs remodeled to accept the addition of a catwalk.

809R (Live-in observatory).

Site	Tower	Height	Const Date	Rarity	Score
Blue Mountain	809RA	11'	1965	1	14
Basalt Peak	809R	20'	1947	2	14
Chalone Peak	809R	20'	1952	4	21
Iron Peak	809R	20'	1953	4	10
Mount Jackson	809R	20'	1948	2	11
Pilot Peak	809R	20'	1958	4	10
Valley Springs Pk.	809R	20'	1971	4	14
Cold Springs Mtn.	809R	30'	1965	6	8
Berryessa Peak	809R	30'	1948	3	10
Boucher Hill	809R	30'	1948	3	10
Grasshopper Peak	809R	30'	1958	6	12
Mt. St. Helena	809R	30'	1962	6	8
Red Mountain	809R	30'	1961	6	8
Shadequarter Mtn.	809R	30'	1965	6	11
Sid Ormsbee	809R	30'	1948	3	19
Two Rock	809R	30'	1966	6	12

Total points awarded: 192

Average = 12

809R towers are divided into two planning series. Those constructed prior to 1950 do not have windows set at an angle, window framing is larger and, therefore, they do not feature the steel columns (mullions) that the post-1950 809Rs have. This difference warrants dividing them into two rarity groups. It should be noted that 809R lookouts are exclusive to CDF&FP. This holds true for the towers listed on the next page. What follows are three tower types that

have become CDF&FP's standard replacement structure. All these towers have 732-6A cabs.

Modern towers (Live-in observatory).

Site	Tower	Height	Const Date	Rarity	Score
Don Landon	880	10'	1974	5	12
Fredonyer Mtn	655	10'	1972	5	12
Manzanita Ridge	889	10'	1974	5	10
Siskiyou-Bear Mtn	998	12'	1975	5	11
Soldier Mountain	868	9'	1974	5	11
Bully Choop	1558	11'	1978	3	14
Duzel Rock	----	11'	1978	3	13
Pegleg Mountain	1661	10'	1984	3	13
Fowler Peak	1817	41'	1988	1	14
Shasta-Bear Mtn	1548	29'	1980	3	14
South Fork Mountain	1559	29'	1982	3	11
Wolf Creek Mountain	1622	29'	1981	3	11

Total points awarded: 146

Average = 12.2

On the following pages are the lookout scores by region.

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REGION 1

Facility Name	Ranger Unit	Tower	Const	Score
Red Mountain	Humboldt-Del Norte	809R 30'	1961	8
Grasshopper Peak	Humboldt-Del Norte	809R 30'	1958	12
Iaqua Butte	Humboldt-Del Norte	BETT 9'	36/76	13
Pratt Mountain	Humboldt-Del Norte	AM 49'	1934	16
Schoolhouse Peak	Humboldt-Del Norte	L-6 30'	39/76	12
Cahto Peak	Mendocino	L-7 20'	34/66	8
Cold Springs Mountain	Mendocino	809R 30'	1965	8
Iron Peak	Mendocino	809R 20'	1953	10
Two Rock	Mendocino	809R 30'	1966	12
Berryessa Peak	Lake-Napa	809R 30'	1948	10
Mt. Konocti	Lake-Napa	1048 45'	1978	18
Mt. St. Helena	Lake-Napa	809R 30'	1962	8
Mt. Jackson	Sonoma	809R 20'	1948	11
Oak Ridge	Sonoma	AM 83'	58/43	16
Allen Peak	San Mateo-Santa Cruz	BOX-B52'	1966	16
Eagle Rock	San Mateo-Santa Cruz	L-7 20'	1938	21
Mt. Bielawski	San Mateo-Santa Cruz	AM 60'	22/70	9
Copernicus Peak	Santa Clara	K-B 14'	1938	22
Mt. Oso	Santa Clara	AM 30'	1948	9

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REGION 2

Facility Name	Ranger Unit	Tower	Const	Score
Manzanita Ridge	Lassen-Modoc	889 10'	1974	10
Don Landon	Lassen-Modoc	880 10'	1974	12
Fredonyer Peak	Lassen-Modoc	655 10'	1972	12
Hayden Hill	Lassen-Modoc	L-1 10'	1940	22
Likely Mountain	Lassen-Modoc	182 39'	1966	14
Pegleg Mountain	Lassen-Modoc	1661 10'	1984	13
Duzel Rock	Siskiyou	NES 10'	1978	13
Paradise Craggy	Siskiyou	N/A	1989	15
Quartz Hill	Siskiyou	1032 30'	1977	16
Siskiyou-Bear Mountain	Shasta-Trinity	998 12'	1975	11
Bully Choop Mountain	Shasta-Trinity	1558 10'	1978	14
Latour Butte	Shasta-Trinity	NETT 19'	35/78	14
Shasta-Bear Mountain	Shasta-Trinity	1548 29'	1980	14
Soldier Mountain	Shasta-Trinity	868 9'	1974	11
South Fork Mountain	Shasta-Trinity	1559 29'	1982	11
Digger Butte	Tehama-Glenn	L-4 20'	1936	29
Eagle Peak	Tehama-Glenn	K-B 20'	1963	13
Inskip Hill	Tehama-Glenn	L-8 30'	34/74	15
Pattymocus Butte	Tehama-Glenn	350 6'	1970	16
Tuscan Butte	Tehama-Glenn	Cupola	1966	12
Vina Helitack Station	Tehama-Glenn	Cupola	1962	3
Bald Mountain	Butte	L-8 30'	34/73	17
Bloomer Hill	Butte	AM 58'	25/73	11
Platte Mountain	Butte	AM 92'	1956	12
Sawmill Peak	Butte	K,X-B20'	29/69	21
Sunset Hill	Butte	L-8 30'	34/72	12
Oregon Peak	Nevada-Placer-Yuba	AM 59'	1935	13
Banner Mountain	Nevada-Placer-Yuba	AM 60'	26/64	12
Wolf Creek Mountain	Nevada-Placer-Yuba	1559 41'	1981	11
Howell Mountain	Nevada-Placer-Yuba	AM 60'	30/35	15

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REGION 3

Facility Name	Ranger Unit	Tower	Const	Score
Boucher Hill	San Diego	809R 30'	1948	10
Red Mountain	San Diego	NEWF 10'	1973	-2
Rocky Butte	San Luis Obispo	L-7 20'	38/77	9

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REGION 4

Facility Name	Ranger Unit	Tower	Const	Score
Mount Danaher	Amador-El Dorado	AM 100'	1949	16
Pilot Peak	Amador-El Dorado	809R 20'	1958	10
Pine Hill	Amador-El Dorado	BETT 15'	1936	10
Mount Zion	Amador-El Dorado	AM 60'	30/34	13
Blue Mountain	Tuolumne-Calaveras	809RA	1966	14
Fowler Peak	Tuolumne-Calaveras	1817 41'	1988	14
Sierra Vista	Tuolumne-Calaveras	AM 60'	31/35	14
Valley Springs Peak	Tuolumne-Calaveras	809R 22'	1971	14
Rushing Mountain	Tuolumne-Calaveras	AM 35'	31/34	21
Green Mountain	Madera-Mariposa-Merced	Cupola	1943	25
Penon Blanco Peak	Madera-Mariposa-Merced	L-6 30'	1936	17
Williams Peak	Madera-Mariposa-Merced	L-1 11'	1935	18
Basalt Peak	Madera-Mariposa-Merced	809R 20'	1947	14
Deadwood Peak	Madera-Mariposa-Merced	L-4 20'	1934	18
Red Top Hill	Madera-Mariposa-Merced	L-7 20'	1934	15
Bear (Valley) Mountain)	Fresno-Kings	AM 60'	27/35	13
Black Mountain	Fresno-Kings	L-8 30'	1934	16
Cottonwood Hill	Fresno-Kings	Cupola	1953	17
Blue Ridge	Tulare	AM 60'	30/31	13
Shadequarter Mountain	Tulare	809R 30'	1964	11
Call Mountain	San Benito-Monterey	L-6 30'	1935	22
Calandra	San Benito-Monterey	L-6 30'	1944	12
Chalone Peak	San Benito-Monterey	809R 20'	1952	21
Sid Ormsbee	San Benito-Monterey	809R 30'	1948	19
Smith Mountain	San Benito-Monterey	CONC 10'	1976	14

Presented on the next few pages is the historical significance rating system.

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LOOKOUT EVALUATION SYSTEM - CLASSIFICATION

A) STRUCTURE

1. Integrity-Design

Design is the composition of elements that make up the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property. Design is created from social/cultural values, technology, and aesthetic preferences. Integrity of Design is one of the most important elements in this rating system and therefore shall be assigned additional negative points for elements detracting from its original appearance.

Excellent (0)

No modifications to building other than annual maintenance, eg. painting (original colors), and/or minor cosmetic modifications of siding, roofing, stairway and catwalk.

Good (-2)

Cosmetic alterations to cab, siding, catwalk and roof, etc. Minor additions to structure that are in keeping with original design, materials, etc.

Fair (-5)

Non-cosmetic (permanent) alterations to structure, such as cab replacement, tower framing, but are still in keeping with original appearance.

Poor (-10)

Permanent replacements or modifications to structure that are not in keeping with its original appearance and design.

2. Integrity-Aesthetics

The "pride in workmanship" which is evidenced by proper assembly of building materials is important, and contributes to a greater appreciation for the overall appearance of a structure.

Excellent (0)

Attractively constructed stone, timber, brick or steel structure that maintains its original workmanship, design, materials, etc.

Good (-1)

Overall attractiveness of structure has been compromised by modern

intrusions, eg., microwave dish, electronic equipment.

Poor (-2)

Building has poor workmanship and/or has numerous intrusions that jeopardize its aesthetic value. The structure does not evoke a feeling of its original intended use and/or design.

3. Integrity-Interior

The lack of original furnishing can be mitigated through careful replacement, however, it is important to acknowledge those buildings which still have their original furnishings intact. In all cases, the interior furnishings should be contemporaneous with the structure's age, excluding electronic equipment.

Good (0)

All, or nearly all, original interior furnishings intact and in good condition.

Fair (-1)

All, or nearly all, original interior furnishings present, but in poor condition.

Poor (-2)

Furnishings removed, all original furnishing replaced with modern furnishings.

B) SITE

4. Integrity of Location

Location is the place where the structure was built. The relationship between the structure and the place should demonstrate why the property was created.

Excellent (0)

No modern intrusions, such as non-fire detection facilities on or near property, eg., houses, communication towers, microwave tower, commercial buildings.

Good (-1)

Modern intrusions adjacent to property but not on property.

Fair (-2)

Minor modern intrusions on site such as paved road, small-scale electronic equipment or other intrusions that do not detract in a major way from the original site.

Poor (-3)

Major modern intrusions on site, eg. microwave equipment, electronics equipment, housing or commercial development.

5. Integrity-Associated Buildings and Equipment

The presence of historically intrinsic equipment and outbuildings is viewed as having a positive effect on the overall "integrity of a site".

Contributing (2)

Associated equipment and buildings that retain integrity and are contemporaneous with the structure date of construction and original intended use.

Neutral (0)

Associated equipment and buildings that are on the site, are contemporaneous, but are unrelated to the site's intended use or lack integrity.

Non-contributing (-2)

Associated equipment and buildings that are not contemporaneous

with the age of the structure (modern garage, etc.).

6. Aesthetics-Natural Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historical property. In the case of fire detection, lookouts were built in physical surroundings that provided the "best" prominence from which to view a specific physical setting. The physical setting of many lookouts was especially unusual or beautiful.

Good (0)

Primitive setting; sharp, high peaks, rugged ridges, or precipitous terrain and escarpments.

Fair (-1)

Prominent mountains, hills, ridges,etc., with rough vehicular access and/or sites spared from manmade alterations to the natural environment.

Poor (-2)

Mountain ridges, hills of a nondescript nature with easy vehicular access and the view area has also been impaired by manmade alterations such as commercial development and subdivisions, etc.

7a. Special Features (Tower).

To be addressed are attractive but uncommon variations to the standard plan. Some (but not all) of the things to look for include:

stone foundations	pole logs
polygonal design	redwood construction
shingle siding	

None	(0)	Two	(2)
One	(1)	Three	(3)

7b. Special Features (Cab)

Same as 7a.

stone or brick fireplace
gable or gambrel roof
polygonal design

None	(0)	Two	(2)
One	(1)	Three	(3)

8a. Height of Live-in Tower

This category applies to only live-in observation towers. The height of a tower was determined by the view area, and in part by the available technology. The higher the tower, the more points awarded it.

0-10'	(0)
11-25'	(1)
26-50'	(2)
51-75'	(4)
76'+	(6)

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower

This category applies to fire lookout towers used solely for observation, such as those produced by the Aermotor Company. The height of these towers was determined by the view area and the height of a tower generally exceeded the live-in tower. The higher the tower, the more points awarded it.

0-20'	(0)
21-45'	(1)
46-95'	(2)
95-105'	(4)
105'+	(6)

C) CONTEXT

9. Association

The "theme" of fire detection is the "context" within which a property will be evaluated. These may be historic themes or patterns that are identified through consideration of the history of the site to its intended use and the surrounding area. The "context" of a property determines how that property is associated with events, people, or patterns of our history. It is assumed that all fire lookouts are associated either with the Forest Service or the California Department of Forestry. Each facility will receive 5 points for its contemporaneous association. If a facility is associated with any of the following categories it will receive a maximum of 5 additional points.

National (5)

The association between the property and events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of this Nation. Examples include New Deal programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Work Projects Administration (WPA) and Emergency Conservation Work (ECW). Technological or industrial applications that resulted in this nation's industrial and technological growth. During the Second World War towers adapted to the Aircraft Warning Service (AWS) and towers related to an individual of national significance.

State (5)

The association between the property and events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history within this State. Examples included "Cooperative" sites selected and used by both Federal and State fire agencies to combat wildfire, or individuals important in the State's history.

Local (5)

The association between the property and events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history of the property's "local" area. Examples include lookouts that operated in cooperation with a local community or served the needs of fire protection for a local community, or is associated with an individual important to the history of a local community or region.

None or Unknown (0)

No information is available to associate a property with significant events at a national, state or local level.

10. Surviving Number (rarity)

The fewer existing examples of a particular lookout type, the higher rating it will receive. The surviving number is based upon the classification diagram in this report.

1	(10)
2	(09)
...	
09	(01)
10	(00)

11. Date of Construction

Field inventory suggests that the majority of lookouts in California were constructed between 1932 and 1939 (The Civilian Conservation Corps era). The first lookouts constructed in California were atop trees or ground-level platforms. The majority of towers constructed before 1920 have either been demolished, destroyed by natural causes, or modified to a point their numbers are few. Therefore, this group of towers (constructed before 1920) are given a higher numerical value than those built in succeeding years. However, the original point scoring system used in 1987 has also been modified to reflect certain factors exclusive to CDF. First, no lookout was built for the State Division of Forestry until after 1920. Furthermore, most CCC era lookouts which the State operated initially or later inherited have been removed. Thus, scoring has been altered to reflect this. Finally, after World War Two, CDF began forging its own path in wildland fire management. That is to say, the Forest Service no longer exclusively took the lead in fire protection in California. Perhaps reflective of this was CDF's adoption of the 809R lookout type as a standard replacement for older buildings. The design was a far more costly (more floor space and "creature comforts") than the Forest Service's somewhat austere L-1600 series with CL-30 cabs. Facility records indicate that a number of 809R lookouts were constructed in the late 1940s and 1950s. This period has been isolated for special point consideration.

[1987 point system]

Pre-1920	(10)
1921-1932	(07)
1933-1941	(05)
1942-1945	(03)
1946-present	(00)

[1991 point system]

Pre-1920	(12)
1921-1932	(08)
1933-1941	(06)
1942-1945	(04)
1946-1955	(02)
1955-present	(00)

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Lookout Rating Sheet

Lookout Name:_____ Region:_____

Ranger Unit:_____ Evaluator:_____

County:_____ Date:_____

Quad:_____ Elevation:_____

Legal: Township = Range = Section =

Ownership:_____ Builder:_____

Architect:_____ Plan No.:_____

Tower (include height):_____ Cab:_____

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1_____

2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2_____

3. Integrity/Interior: 3_____

4. Integrity/Location: 4_____

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5_____

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6_____

7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a_____

7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b_____

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a_____

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b_____

9. Association: 9_____

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 10_____

11. Date of Construction: 11_____

Total: T_____

Comments:

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Below is a brief synopsis of the lookout classification system.

CATEGORY 1

(Observation-Only)

Type	Description
	Tower
AM	Aermotor Company: battered, open galvanized steel angle-iron X-brace towers, including USDA, Forest Service L-1400 series, to 120'.
	Cab
AM	Aermotor Company: 7'x7' (49 sq. ft.) x7'6" (high) all metal cabs with pyramidal hip roof, wood flooring and wood trap door access.

CATEGORY 2

(Live-in Observatory)

Type	Description
	Towers
L-1	USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-101 series): nonbattered, enclosed timber towers (NETT), single story.
L-4	USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-401 series): nonbattered, open steel H-brace towers (H-B), 20'.
L-6	USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-601 series): battered, enclosed timber towers (BETT), 30'.
L-7	USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-701 series): battered, enclosed timber towers (BETT), 20'.
L-8	USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-801 series): battered, open steel K-brace towers (K-B), 30'.
809R	CDF: wood frame enclosed steel K-brace towers to 30'.
655	CDF: nonbattered, aluminum enclosed steel (12" diameter pipe corner post) towers, single story. Includes later planning versions.

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Live-in Towers

1558 CDF: nonbattered, aluminum enclosed steel H-brace (I-beams) towers, single story. Includes Duzel Rock and Pegleg Mountain.

1548 CDF: nonbattered, open steel H-brace towers (9" square columns) to 41'. Includes later planning versions.

Live-in Cabs

BC-3 USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (BC-301 series): 196 square foot, wood frame cab. Pyramidal hip roof, windows not set on an angle.

CL-30 USDA, Forest Service: 169 sq. ft. steel cab. Flat corrugated metal roof, windows not set on an angle.

809R CDF: 247 square foot wood frame cab featuring octagonal window and roof design. Old style has windows perpendicular to the plane of the earth and large window framing (posts), new style has windows set on an angle, thin window framing necessitating steel columns (mullions) be installed within window perimeter for roof support.

732-6A CDF: 196 square foot wood frame cab (Mike Plesha design). Nearly flat gable roof with corrugated metal roofing. Windows set on an angle, door off-set.

Category 3 includes cupola type structures, CDF has four buildings in this group:

Cottonwood Hill
Vina Helitack Station
Tuscan Butte
Green Mountain

The first three are CDF designs. The Green Mountain station is an AWS design which originated on the Los Padres National Forest.

Category 4 includes secondary lookout facilities. CDF has none left.

Category 5 includes all residences, including Category 4 type buildings found at detection sites containing towers. Residences are generally affiliated with the Aermotor Company towers. CDF has two or three BC-101 houses and five BC-201 dwellings. (The BC-201 building also saw use at secondary detection sites.)

Category 6 includes all portable buildings. CDF has two trailers but they do not incorporate an observation platform and, thus are treated as residences.

Category 7 includes unclassified facilities. CDF has none.

Support structures such as garages, utility sheds and radio vaults are not listed in the above classification system. Only the residence and/or observation center.

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The 17 highest ranked lookouts	score	Rarity	Age
Digger Butte	= 29	2	1934
Green Mountain	= 25	1	1943
Call Mountain	= 22	4	1935
Hayden Hill	= 22	2	1940
Chalone Peak	= 21	4	1953
Copernicus Peak	= 21	1	1938
Eagle Rock	= 21	2	1936
Rushing Mountain	= 21	1	31/35
Sawmill Peak	= 21	1	29/69
Sid Ormsbee	= 19	3	1948
Deadwood Peak	= 18	2	1936
Mount Konocti	= 18	1	1977
Williams Peak	= 18	2	1935
Bald Mountain	= 17	?	35/74
Cottonwood Pass	= 17	1	1953
Inskip Hill	= 17	3	35/72
Penon Blanco	= 17	4	1936
The ten "gray area" lookouts:			
Allen	= 16	1	1966
Black Mountain	= 16	3	1935
Mount Danaher	= 16	1	1949
Oak Ridge	= 16	2	43/56
Pattymocus	= 16	1	1970
Pratt	= 16	1	1935
Quartz Hill	= 16	1	1977
Howell Mountain	= 15	9	30/35
Paradise Craggy	= 15	1	1989
Red Top	= 15	2	1935

Special consideration should be given to the detection facilities at Mount Bielawski, the oldest CDF&FP lookout; Mount Zion, due to the numerous associated structures; Blue Ridge, due to the high integrity of associated buildings; Bear Valley Mountain, due to the high integrity of associated buildings (best BC-201 in the CDF&FP system); Basalt Peak, good example of a first series 809R; Grasshopper Peak, good example of a second series 809R; Fredonyer Peak, oldest example of the modern all steel single story (enclosed) lookout design; and Pegleg Mountain, an excellent example of a similar enclosed steel design.